

THE NEWS.

Gillmore's men have been raiding in West Virginia, but Sigel is on their track.
The over-varying revenue bill in Congress exhibits a new phase to-day.
It is now stated by authority that Gen. Grant is to command the Potomac army in person. The country will be disappointed if that army, having taken a good long rest, does not do something worthy of the excellent material of which it is undoubtedly made up.
According to Hilton Head news the Charlestonians seem to think the Yankees cannot do further injury to their city.
A boat load of deserters brings important news from Mobile, but their report is not fully credited.
Fifteen thousand dollars have been received at Cairo for the relief of white refugees at that place.
Gold is quoted at 62 1/2.

FREE STATE INAUGURATION AT NEW ORLEANS.—The inauguration of the Free State Government of Louisiana, at New Orleans on the 4th of March, was attended with imposing ceremonies. The proceedings were publicly held in Lafayette square, which was magnificently decorated, and a superb military display added to the attractiveness of the scene. One of the grandest features of the occasion was a mammoth band and a chorus of cannon and anvils, church bells and ten thousand children. Gov. Hahn delivered his inaugural address to an audience of fifty thousand people, and Gen. Banks also addressed the assembly. The gaieties were concluded by a grand ball.

A DANISH WAR VESSEL DETAINED.—In the British House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. Layard announced that the Danish ship of war recently launched, would not be allowed to leave England until after the termination of hostilities between Denmark and Germany. The matter was well understood between the Cabinet and the Danish Minister. It is surprising how vigilant and neutral John Bull can be, when it is for his interest to do the correct thing. Had this vessel been ordered by the "Emperor of China," or constructed for the Confederates, J. B. would have awoke to his responsibilities, only when it was too late.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.—The returns of the Tennessee election which are coming in indicate the existence of an extensive Union sentiment. There were sixteen hundred votes polled in Giles county alone, more than one half the number polled in peace times. One thousand votes were deposited in Maury county, and some fourteen hundred in Bedford county. Half the usual peace votes were brought out in Dickson county, five hundred, and one thousand in Wilson county. The result is more gratifying, indicating as it does that the heaven of repentance is working.

ARKANSAS RE-ORGANIZED.—The election of State officers, Legislature and Judges of the Supreme Court, under the President's amnesty plan, occurred in Arkansas on the 14th. The unconditional Union ticket was elected without opposition. The State officers elect are as follows:
Governor, Isaac Murphy, of Madison county; Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Bliss, of Independence county; Secretary of State, R. T. White, of Crawford county; Treasurer, J. D. Ayers, of Pulaski county; Attorney General, C. T. Jordan, of Clark county; Judges of the Supreme Court, C. A. Harper, of Crawford county, T. D. W. Xonley, of Pulaski county, Elisha Baxter, of Independence county.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.—The results of the Spring elections in this State foot up as follows: Union, 533; Copperhead, 280. Union gain, as compared with last year, eighty.
Herkimer county elects 12 Union to 7 Cop. Supervisors, and Hamilton county 7 Cop. to 1 Union—same result as last Spring.
In twelve counties from which the vote on the Soldiers' Voting Amendment is received, the majority for it is over sixty-six thousand.

There is a little village in Illinois called Kinderhook where the inhabitants hurray for Jeff. Davis and otherwise deport themselves in an unseemly manner. It is not surprising therefore, to hear through the Courier of Hannibal (a town ten miles west) that a loyal resident of that neighborhood, Mr. Francisco Garde, was waylaid and murdered by a party of traitors last week, while riding post-haste for a physician to attend his sick wife. No arrests have been made.

The milk condensers have begun to condense cider by the same process as that by which lactical fluid is converted into lactical solid. It is reduced to one seventh of its bulk, a beautiful amber-colored jelly. By the addition of six times its bulk of water it becomes cider again.
Home.—Maj. E. S. Bailey, paymaster in the Army of Missouri, is at home, on leave for a few weeks.
Captain Gage Burgess has resigned his commission as Captain in the 22d regiment, and is home for the present. We believe the resignation was tendered in consequence of some misunderstanding between the Colonel of that regiment and most of the officers under him.

Moore's Rural New Yorker pronounces the Wine Plant a humbug, and says it has received a letter from a correspondent in Dan Co., Wis., which states that it has appeared in that section in the hands of "competent agents" and is selling at enormous figures.

Progress of Copper Mining.

This interest has become one of great importance, not only to Michigan, but to the whole country, although it is in the infancy of its development. Indeed, it may be said in truth that the experience of nearly twenty years has done its best work in thoroughly educating those engaged in copper mining how to successfully make available rich and immense auriferous deposits, the existence of which has been known during this whole time, while much may and will yet be learned.
The total amount of capital invested in the free simple and development of the mines now working—not including the value of the metal produced—is estimated at about \$600,000; while their stocks are worth over \$15,000,000. The aggregate amount of copper produced in 1863 was not less than 9,000 tons of stamp work, barrel and mass, or about 7,500 tons of ingot; worth at its present value over \$6,000,000, or the total sum of money thus actually invested, but as the largest portion of it was probably sold at an average of 25 cents per pound, the aggregate receipts of sales will not be much over \$5,000,000, from which about \$1,000,000 has been or will be divided among the shareholders, with still full treasures so far as the mines are concerned.—N. Y. Tribune.

Preservation of Human Bodies.

Among the most striking curiosities of Derbyshire may be reckoned the moors of Hope parish. They afford an extraordinary instance of the preservation of human bodies interred in them. In the year 1674 a grazier and his female servant, in crossing these moors were lost in the snow, with which, on being found, the Governor ordered them to be buried on the spot.
After a lapse of twenty-nine years, on the ground being opened, they were in no way changed, the color of the skin being fair and natural, and the flesh that of persons newly dead. For twenty succeeding years they were occasionally exposed as a spectacle, but carefully covered after being viewed. They lay at the depth of about three feet, in a moist soil, or moss. The minister of Hope parish was present in 1716, forty-two years after the accident, at a particular inspection of these bodies. On the stockings being drawn off the man's legs, which had not been uncovered before, were quite fair; the flesh, when pressed by the finger, pitted a little, and the joints played freely, without the least stiffness. Such parts of the clothing as the avidity of the country people, to possess so great a curiosity, had spared, were firm and good; and a piece of new serge, worn by the woman, did not appear to have undergone any sensible change.

AN EXETER GIFT.—When the crusader under King Richard, of England, defeated the Saracens, the Sultan seeing his troops fly, asked what was the number of the Christians who were making his slaughter. He was told that it was only King Richard and his men, and that they were all about. Then, says the Sultan, "God forbid that such a noble fellow as King Richard should march on foot," and sent him a charger. The messenger took it and said: "Sir, the Sultan sends you this charger, in order that you may not be on foot." The King was as cunning as his enemy, and ordered one of his squires to mount the horse and try him. The squire did so; but the animal was fiery, and he could not hold him; he set off at full speed for the Sultan's pavilion. The Sultan expected he had got the King, and was not a little mortified to discover his mistake.

A NEW BUREAU.—A late London letter, referring to the fact that the American question enters into all the amusements of the season abroad, cites the following rich and rare hit at America in one of the new Christmas pantomimes—that at Asley's. The opening scene shows two shops, very cheaply and prettily done, the name of one of which is the sign "A. Lincoln & Co., hardware and general dealers." On the next is "J. Davis & Co., cotton brokers." On the former's door, and windows are notices informing all interested that paper was wanted, and beneath that greenbacks might be had in any quantity. There was also a placard: "This shop one and the same with that next door." On the shop J. D. & Co. the most prominent placard is: "No connection with the concern next door." In the window is a large confederate flag, on which is printed, "Two runs wanted immediately." Another is: "A few horses, sheep, women, children, and other cattle for sale." Then comes on the fight, which is of course a prize fight. Davis and our worthy President are characteristically dressed, and the fight goes on until they both get into a box; which box Harlequin strikes and Columbine dances about and it flies open in front, revealing the symbol of our American fight in two large heads and tails of the Kilkeny cats.

—Pence has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured say that they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States Government. Since the return of the Indians to loyalty the rebels have committed numerous outrages on them.

The Union nominations for State officers in Rhode Island are as follows: James Y. Smith for Governor; Seth Padelford for Lieutenant Governor; John R. Bartlett for Secretary of State; Horatio Rogers, Jr., for Attorney-General, and Samuel A. Parker for General Treasurer. All are renominations except the Attorney-General.

—House-rooms is a real want in Nashville. There is great deficiency both in store houses and private dwellings. Business men are put to all sorts of shifts to get places to sell their goods, wares and merchandise; whilst private families coming here to sojourn find it extremely difficult about the city, stuck away in unheated places, in back rooms of shops, up-stairs over offices of various kinds, are stored away women and children, without regard to comfort or convenience. The fact is, Nashville is over populated. She has no room for more. She must be allowed to expand before other sojourners come here.—Nashville Union.

—The government is considering the subject of the propriety of issuing two new coins, to be of bronze—one and two-cent pieces. The price of nickel is extremely high, and it is proposed to substitute some other metal for it. The owners of the only nickel mine in the country were before a Congressional committee a few days ago.

LOCAL MATTERS.

DOESTICKS' LECTURE.—Let the people turn out and fill Lappin's Hall to-night, on the occasion of Q. K. Philander Doesticks' lecture. It is for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society.

CONNECTION.—The managers of the 13th Regiment Social Party, to take place at the Hyatt House this evening, desire us to state that the names of Lt. Robert Glover, S. A. Couch, C. C. Graham and N. Cronenberg were unintentionally and by mistake left out of the list of managers on their invitation circular.

TWELFTH WISCONSIN.—This veteran regiment under command of Lieut. Col. J. K. Prouditt passed through our city about one o'clock this morning and arrived at Madison about five o'clock. They number about 700 men. On their arrival at Madison they were immediately invited to partake of a warm and substantial meal at the "Rail Road Hotel," under the immediate supervision of Quartermaster Gen'l Lund. This regiment was mentioned in our Saturday's issue as the 11th. The latter regiment is now at Chicago and will pass here this evening. They number some 400 men.

RENDERINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH.—It was the general desire that the Thirteenth Regiment should rendezvous at this place preparatory to their departure for active service, and Col. Lyon sent up a strong recommendation to that effect, so to order. But it seems that only three places, Madison, Milwaukee and Racine, have been selected as places of rendezvous for regiments, these places only being supplied with the necessary barracks and rations for such purpose. It will be a disappointment both to the members of the regiment and to their friends, but the arrangement seems to be unavoidable.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.—It is about time to begin to think about transplanting fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery, and such as propose to improve and beautify their gardens and front yards by so doing, are requested to observe the advertisement of Messrs. London & Robinson. These gentlemen have been in business for several years and have succeeded in ascertaining the kinds of fruit trees most hardy and proper for the soil and climate of this part of the country, and sell no trees that will not succeed here. They are also practical fruit growers, and can give all necessary instructions for the transplanting and culture of the trees.

A TWO BOAT ON ROCK RIVER.—We are informed that Mr. Charles P. Sprague, of Milton, in this County, is building at Newville, on Rock River, about twelve miles above this City, a tug-boat, to be propelled by steam and used to draw flat boats and rafts up and down the River between this place and Watertown. The dimensions of the boat are as follows: Length, sixty feet; width of beam, sixteen. The engine is ten horse power, with side wheels, and the boat draws but a few inches of water. It is to be substantially made, neatly finished up, and to compare with boats upon the larger rivers. Mr. Sprague is a practical engineer, and thoroughly understands his business. We doubt not this enterprise will prove an entire success. If so, it will be a great acquisition to the business of this City, as well as to all the other towns upon the River between the points where it is designed to run.

THIRD WARD CAUCUS.—At a meeting of the electors of the third ward of the city of Janesville, held pursuant to notice, Saturday evening, March 19th, 1864, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly and Senatorial Conventions for electing delegates to the State Convention, Lyman Smith was chosen Chairman and Amos P. Prichard Secretary.

J. M. Burgess, Charles H. Conrad, Shubal W. Smith and Charles R. Gibbs were elected delegates to the Assembly Convention.
C. C. Keeler and Amos P. Prichard were elected delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

On motion the delegates attending their respective conventions were authorized to cast the full vote of the ward in case of the absence of any of the delegates.
LYMAN SMITH, Chairman.
AMOS P. PRICHARD, Secretary.

THE LAST STAR HIT.—Through the courtesy of Mrs. Stevens, we had, this morning, a sight at a very interesting war relic, it being a star from the old banner of the fifth Wisconsin Regiment, which was cut out by a bullet at Rappahannock Station, during the fierce and bloody conflict at that place. The flag was borne on that occasion by Mr. Harrington who stood on the captured earth works just at dusk exposed to the fire of both friend and foe, and as this star fell to the ground he stooped to the ground and picked it up, and very justly prizes it highly. When the regiment went into the fight, the flag consisted of three stars and two tattered stripes tied together with twine. It was brought out minus one of the stars. A man who could so heroically bear aloft his country's flag in such an hour is worthy to be honored with the best gifts of a grateful people. We should esteem it an especial favor to grasp the hand of such an one, and we trust he may have promotion in some small degree commensurate with his heroism. A new and handsome flag has been made by the immediate friends of the Fifth, and sent to it. The old one, or rather what little remains of it will be sent home to be placed in the State Capitol.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION TO-NIGHT.—Those interested will bear in mind that a firemen's election transpires to-night.

ATTENTION, CO. "F" 13TH WISCONSIN.—The members of this Co. will get their arms and accoutrements from Janesville, on Tuesday of this week, and report to me at Racine, Wis., on Thursday, March 24th, By order of S. S. HART, Lt. Com'ding Co. F, 13th Wis. Vets.

FOURTH WARD CAUCUS.—At the caucus held in the 4th Ward on Saturday evening, in pursuance of the call of the Republican Union Committee, Alexander Sutherland was chosen Chairman, and J. B. Cassaday Secretary. On motion the following delegates were elected by acclamation: H. N. Comstock, G. S. Strassburger, S. Ford, Jr., J. B. Cassaday, Wm. Macdon, Charles Holt, Alexander Sutherland, Am. Phelps, E. C. Smith and G. Nettleton. On motion, the delegation was authorized to appoint substitutes.

LOCAL BOYCOTT.—The meeting called to take into consideration the raising of the two hundred dollar bounty for the veteran recruits of the 13th regiment, credited to the city of Janesville, met at the Court Room at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening March 19th.

S. C. Burnham Esq. was called to the chair and Chas. G. Williams appointed Secretary.

An informal discussion was held upon the object of the meeting, in which the Provost Marshal stated that as nearly as he could now estimate, the city only lacked forty men to fill its quota under all calls yet made by the President, and that from intelligence received by him, he had strong reasons to hope that if local bounties were raised, enough veterans in the field would enlist to nearly or quite fill the number required from the city.

It was moved and carried that a committee of one from each Ward be appointed by the chair, to ascertain as nearly as possible the number of men who had been credited to the city upon its last quota, but who had not received the local bounty; also the number of men required to fill its present quota, and to report the same to an adjourned meeting, together with their recommendations thereon.

S. J. M. Putnam, James M. Burgess, L. F. Hathaway and J. B. Cassaday were appointed such committee.

On motion, said committee were further instructed to take such measures for securing a full attendance of the citizens at the adjourned meeting as they should deem proper.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court Room at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, March 22d.

S. C. BURNHAM, Chairman.
CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

(Advertisement)

"MAMMOT, neighbor Wank, are you going to Janesville?"
"Yes, I am, Mr. Wood. Can't I do anything for you?"

"Well, I'd like to have you bring me a barrel of salt and a keg of nails if you can."

"I would if I could, but I am going to bring home a drill, and it will be about as much load as I want, this going."

"Oh, I thought perhaps you was coming back empty. So you are to have a drill, are you?"

"I have been watching them for two years, and I am satisfied they are a good thing."

"Why, do you think they save labor?"
"Yes, I know they do, for I had Mr. Read's drill one day, and I know that I can do twice as much with a drill."

"But why don't you get one of them broad cast sowers—they don't cost near so much as the drill?"

"I know they don't, but I don't think much of them except as a cultivator, and I have got as good cultivators as I want."

"Yes, but then broadcasters sow the grain at the same time."

"That's true, but you have to sow just as much with them as you would by hand, while with a drill I can save a peck an acre at least. Besides that, if I ever want to sow broadcast, I can change my drill into a broadcaster in thirty minutes, and change it back in thirty more."

"But some tell me that the cultivators to the drill clog up so much."

"Well they may tell what they are a mind to; if I did not know better by experience, reason would teach me that you could make as good cultivators on drills as on anything."

"What kind of a drill are you going to get, Mr. Rusk?"
"I'm to have one of Richardson's Badger States, with 11 hoos."

"Do you think the 11 hoos the best?"
"Yes, because I can then use it to plant my corn and beans."

"What you don't mean to say that the Badger State is a drill, a broadcaster and a cultivator, and a corn and bean planter all in one?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

REBEL RAID IN WESTERN VA.

Execution of Prisoners at Richmond

Grant to Command Potomac Army!

Capture of Fort Gaines!

AID TO REBEL REFUGEES!

THE STEAMER FANNY SUNK!

GEN. HURLBUT AT MEMPHIS!

Forrest Preparing for a Raid!

FROM CHARLESTON.

New York, March 21.—The Herald's Hilton Head letter of the 14th says:

Four contrabands arrived here from the vicinity of Charleston yesterday. They bring no news except that now our shell-reach no further than Broad street, and many of the inhabitants are returning to the city, confident the Yankees can never take it.

A boat load of deserters, seven in number, reached our lines day before yesterday. They say Admiral Farragut has already captured Fort Gaines with a garrison of 1,100 men, and is now hanging away at the city.

They have no particulars, and we don't yet receive their reports as gospel truth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 20th.—Special to the Tribune.—A fuller and more correct statement of the leading provisions of the new revenue bill before the committee on ways and means is that tobacco is taxed 25 cents ad valorem in leaf, and 40 cents a pound manufactured. Petroleum five cents a gallon on crude and ten cents on refined, and distilled spirits one dollar a gallon. Two of the committee are said to be opposed to high tax; one of them is said to be obstinate in his faith that a tax of 50 cents per gallon on whisky will produce more revenue than a tax of a dollar. It is intimated that the charge of 10 cents on refined petroleum has been already raised by the sub-committee. In addition to the above a very large increase of revenue is sought to be made by the new bill by doubling the price of stamps on notes, bonds, &c., and taxing instruments and forms not heretofore reached, such as letters patents, deeds for conveyance of personal property and instruments read in court, writs of process from justice of court. There is no tax whatever on mail. Beer is taxed \$1.50 per barrel. This includes lager.

World's Special.—It is now stated by authority that Lieutenant General Grant will take command in person of the Army of the Potomac.

FROM CAIRO: AND BELOW.

CAIRO, March 20.—C. N. Shipman, Ag't for U. S. Sanitary Commission, acknowledges the receipt from Gen. Read, recent Commander of this post, of nearly \$15,000 for aid to white refugees arriving here. Of this sum, \$12,500 has already been disbursed. A large amount of clothing is also contributed for the same purpose. The number assisted to the fund is 7,912. Nearly double this number has been aided to rations, clothing, transportation, &c.

The steamer Graham, from Memphis on the 18th, brought up Gen. Hurlbut, enroute home to visit his sick family.

Two hundred and forty bales of cotton from St. Louis per steamer Fanny sunk on the 16th near Egg Point, 15 miles above Grand Lake. No lives lost. Most of her cargo saved.

Six negroes were killed and a white man severely injured by cars running off the track of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad on the 14th.

The Gunboat, which had the advance and returned on the recent expedition up Ouachita River, the first 150 rounds had one man killed. She was struck by several shots without doing her any damage.

Eighty-four rebel prisoners taken by Sherman's expedition have arrived at Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Gen. Hurlbut made a speech to the City Council last night, giving them to understand if they did not clean the city and improve its sanitary condition, he would stop their collection of taxes and do the work himself.

Forest is reported to be organizing for a movement to West Tennessee. He has obtained a large number of horses and is mounting his infantry. Grierson's cavalry is watching him, and will give him a warm reception if he advances northward.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—A dispatch to the Commercial from Strawberry Plains, March 18th, says the rebels at Bull's Gap are in large force, probably twenty thousand. They are reported as having sent away most of their artillery and wagons by railroad, and mounted men on all their draft horses.

SWEET'S Infallible Liniment.

For Sale at the Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main street, my 151st

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

YANKEE SPIES AT WILMINGTON!

A New Supreme Court Reporter!

Railroads to be Brought to Account!

MOVEMENTS OF VETERAN REGIMENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, March 21.—The Wilmington Journal of the 1st says Wilmington is full of Yankee spies and incendiaries. Two fires occurred on the 29th ult.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Supreme Court has appointed John W. Wallace, of Philadelphia, reporter of its decisions, vice Judge Black, resigned.

Holmes—Holman, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution setting forth that certain public lands have been donated to the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Burlington, Missouri & Mississippi Cos., on condition that they transport mails and troops of the United States free, and, whereas the first road has received \$152,000, the second \$80,000 and the third a small amount for transportation of troops, &c., therefore, resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to require the said Companies to refund the money so paid, and that hereafter no such payment be made.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 21st.—Eight or ten regiments of re-enlisted veterans in Missouri and other Northwestern States arrived or passed through here during the past week, all of which were feasted by the veteran reception committee, and received a cordial welcome by the citizens generally. Nearly 2,000 new recruits from different States passed through here during the same time en route South to join regiments in the field. The 3d Michigan cavalry, about 1,300, have also gone South.

The number of hogs packed here the past season is 240,000, nearly 65,000 excess over last year.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Major General Gordon Granger is not sick in New York as reported. He is in command of the 4th army corps headquarters at London, Tennessee, and in excellent health.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

St. Johns River, March 20th.—Herald's Special.—Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gillmore's men, made a raid into Bath village, Morgan county, Western Virginia, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bristol, Western Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, member of the Western Virginia House of Delegates.

As soon as it was known that the rebels dashed into Bath, General Sigel ordered a force of cavalry to pursue with orders to attack them wherever they found them. The latest information here is that the pursuing force overtook them and succeeded in taking some of them prisoners.

FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 20th.—Prisoners from Richmond assert that the rebels have already secretly executed a number of officers attached to colored regiments. Several have disappeared mysteriously from Libby's it is said.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Lieut. General Grant and staff arrived here this morning and left tonight for Washington.

Major General Sherman also arrived this morning.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—General Grant passed through here to-night, enroute for Washington, and Gen. Sherman enroute for Cincinnati.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.—We are fighting for Louisiana, for which we paid, in 1803, the sum of \$15,000,000; for Florida, for which Spain charged us \$5,000,000; for Texas which cost us \$10,000,000; for New Mexico, which cost us \$15,000,000, besides \$100,000,000 for the extinguishment of Indian titles; for Arizona, for which we cashed up \$10,000,000. Some say we did not pay this money—that the South paid half of it. Let us see: From the year 1781 to 1850, the amount paid into the Federal Treasury from the Free States was, less expenses of collecting, \$2,202,011; from the slave States, \$237,676,519, giving the North an excess of over \$275,000,000. Figures don't lie. What are we fighting for? For the dignity and unity of the nation, for the supremacy of the Federal over the heinous doctrine of State rights, for republican principles.—Maysville Appeal.

—One Kelly, a British subject, has been refused a license as a Mississippi pilot at St. Louis. Reason: His refusal to take the oath of allegiance, claiming his exemption therefrom on the ground of his nationality. The inspectors of steamboats heretofore declare him "not trustworthy."

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

—Of the twelve living revolutionary pensioners, six are residents of New York: Benjamin Miller, aged 99 years and 11 months; Alexander Maroney, aged 94; John Pettengill, aged 97 years and 3 months; Daniel Wald, aged 101 years and 6 months; Samuel Downing; Lemuel Cook.

—A drunken fellow, recovering from a dangerous illness was asked whether or no he was afraid of meeting his God? "No," said the poor pagan Christian, "I was only afraid of 't'other chap."

SOCIAL DANCE.—The Members

of the 21st Wisconsin Regiment at home on furlough will give a social dance at the Hyatt House, on Monday evening, the 22d inst. A general invitation given. Ticket \$1.00. We hope to have forty tickets for the benefit of Co. K.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—I will sell

at public auction, on the 1st day of April, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of H. K. Whittier, Esq., lawyer, Janesville, to the highest bidder, all the notes and accounts which are in his hands as receiver of Stephen C. Spaulding.

Dated March 10, 1864. HENRY S. ROLAND, Receiver. 502m14dawf.

TAKE NOTICE.—All those persons

liable to a draft will take notice that this city is yet holding forty-nine on the 1st call, and that unless it is filled by volunteers a draft will take place on the 15th of April.

NOTICE OF CHAIR ELEC.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for the following named city and ward officers for the city of Janesville for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of April, 1864, at the places designated below:

Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, P. M., Justice, Justice of the Peace, School Committee, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
First Ward—One Alderman, one Alderman to fill vacancy, one Constable.
Second Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Third Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Fourth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Fifth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Sixth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Seventh Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Eighth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Ninth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Tenth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Eleventh Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twelfth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Thirteenth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Fourteenth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Fifteenth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Sixteenth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Seventeenth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Eighteenth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Nineteenth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twentieth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twenty-first Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twenty-second Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twenty-third Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twenty-fourth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twenty-fifth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twenty-sixth Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twenty-seventh Ward—One Alderman, one School Commissioner, one Constable.
Twenty-eighth Ward—One

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Republican Union electors of the 5th Assembly District, composed of the city of Janesville, are requested to assemble at the residence of J. H. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock in the evening, to select delegates to the Union National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 10th of June next. The several wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 1; Third Ward, 1; and Fourth Ward, 1.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Union electors of the towns of Clinton, Bradford, and Johnson, are requested to assemble at the residence of J. H. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock in the evening, to select delegates to the Union National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 10th of June next. The several wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 1; Third Ward, 1; and Fourth Ward, 1.

FOURTH WARD CAUCUS.

All qualified voters of the Fourth Ward of the city of Janesville are requested to assemble at the residence of J. H. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock in the evening, to select delegates to the Union National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 10th of June next. The several wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 1; Third Ward, 1; and Fourth Ward, 1.

TOWN OF LA PRAIRIE.

The Union electors of the town of La Prairie are requested to assemble at the residence of J. H. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock in the evening, to select delegates to the Union National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 10th of June next. The several wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 1; Third Ward, 1; and Fourth Ward, 1.

TOWN OF BRADFORD.

The Union electors of the town of Bradford are requested to assemble at the residence of J. H. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock in the evening, to select delegates to the Union National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 10th of June next. The several wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 1; Third Ward, 1; and Fourth Ward, 1.

First Principles.

The Copperhead papers are rejoicing over a little bit, emanating from Attorney General Bates in the shape of an autograph letter written to the managers of a ladies' sanitary fair. We give that portion of it that seems to give them so much satisfaction, promising that we can see nothing so surprisingly smart about it as to cause such publications over it. We shall expect however to see it become a special plank in the new Democratic platform. Here it is in all its beauty:

"I am beginning to grow old, and I am a very old-fashioned man; for, in spite of the rushing forward of all modern times, I still believe that we once had good times, good old principles, and good old men to go along with them, and that a good constitution worthy to be preserved to the latest posterity. * * * I still believe with Washington, that we cannot preserve our free institutions without a frequent recurrence to the first principles of our government. This is my sentiment. I fear it is growing very unpopular, but I can't help that. God knows I would help it if I could, for I have little hope of improvement from the efforts of men who fancy themselves so much wiser than their fathers were, and so much better than the laws which they made for our good."

LOSS OF THE DANISH BARK CORINTHIAN.

As the steamer *Saleor*, Capt. Robinson, of the New York line of steamers, was on route for Washington and Georgetown, she collided with the Danish bark *Corinthian*, Capt. Outing, bound for New York, with a cargo of iron. The collision occurred before daylight, about 22 miles from Cape Henlopen, and was attributable to the lights carried by the bark, causing a mistake as to her character. The *Saleor* struck the bark a little forward of the fore-mast, and she went down immediately. The Captain, two mates, one passenger, and three seamen were secured from the *Corinthian*, but on account of the darkness and the rapidity with which the bark went down, the steward, three seamen and a boy were lost. The *Saleor* was but slightly damaged—her bowsprit being broken, and other unimportant damage to her hull.

How COPPERHEADS LOVE THE UNION SOLDIERS.

The love of the Copperheads for the Union soldiers has been forcibly illustrated in the recent election in New York, on the proposition to allow the soldiers to vote. The "Five Points" and "Mackerville" the two strongest Copperhead wards in the city of New York, are the only wards which gave a majority against the proposition. Elsewhere the opposition has been in exact ratio with the Copperhead strength.

The Democratic defeat in New Hampshire is a heavy blow to the Copperheads.

They were quite confident of success; and predicted that she would initiate a series of victories which would culminate in the election of "Little Mac." But the loyal men of New Hampshire did for the Democracy what "Little Mac" promised but did not do for the Rebels on the Peninsula—"drove them to the wall."

It appears from the U. S. Treasurer's statement for the month ending with February, that of the \$23,000,000 subject to draft, \$14,000,000 are in New York, \$3,700,000 in San Francisco and \$5,000,000 in the National banks. The amount on deposit, in coin, at the various depositories is stated to be \$25,000,000, of which \$18,000,000 are in New York, \$4,000,000 in San Francisco, and \$3,000,000 in Baltimore.

Few people comprehend the great amount of sugar used in the United States.

In 1862 there were 432,411 tons, or 861,822,000 lbs., or near 20 lbs. to each man, woman and child, estimating the population at 30,000,000.

CREDITS FOR ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Under a new order, all men enlisting or re-enlisting in the regular army, from the different armies in the field or from the District of Columbia, will be allowed to select the State, district, township, town and ward to which they prefer being credited to the localities where they are made.

The recent rains in Massachusetts have swollen the streams to such an extent that many of the mills in manufacturing places have been compelled to stop.

At Lowell the back water last week prevented the running of thousands of looms.

STATEMENTS OF REBEL DESERTERS.

What They Say of the Rebel Army!

Eighty rebel deserters arrived here this morning from Washington. They have all taken the oath of allegiance. As a body, these men are superior to the rebel prisoners who were brought to this port eighteen or twenty months ago for safe keeping; and they are heartily tired of the rebellion. Nearly all of them escaped from Lee's army late in the month of January, in response to the President's amnesty proclamation, and with the understanding that they would be immediately released on arriving north and taking the oath. They were, however, confined in the Old Capitol Prison for a time, through some mistake of the authorities. Two hundred rebels who remain in the prison, will, it is expected, be released at once, and arrive here in the course of a day or two.

Some of the number who arrived to-day left the rebel army about six weeks ago, and they make some statements concerning the effects of the amnesty proclamation. They say that the partial extracts from it printed in the rebel papers found their way into the army caused much discussion wherever they were read, though in many parts of the army little was known of the proclamation except from rumor. The malignant and fiery rebels ridiculed it; they said no man could honorably accept it, and as for themselves they would not consent to give up the South until the independence of the glorious Southern Confederacy was fully established. These men are a small minority, but are in sympathy with the officers who, for a considerable extent, control the sentiment of the army. Other men assert to believe that the promise of the President will not be kept; they are also opposed to the slavery restriction clause; but a majority do not object to the amnesty, leaving it to be inferred that they would accept it if they had opportunity.

The re-enlistment force which the rebel journals report, has, these men say, no existence in fact, except as a means of avoiding conscription. They relate that some time ago an Alabama regiment which declined to re-enlist was regularly disbanded at the expiration of its term of service; the men were making preparations to proceed to their homes, when they were formally conscripted and placed again in the ranks. It was fully understood in the army that this process would be repeated in all similar cases.

The furloughing of rebel soldiers was continued to January last—a few from each company.

The men who arrived here today state, as the result of their own observation, that of every ten men who go, not more than three return—the others escaping to their homes, and sometimes across the Mississippi. The army of Lee is estimated by the soldiers who averaged the corps, divisions and brigades, at about 45,000 men six weeks ago. What is called a full "marching ration" in rebellion (half of which is given, according to trustworthy rebel accounts, to our prisoners)—consists of a quarter of a pound of meat and a pound of flour or meal. The rations usually issued are less in amount, and the soldiers say that when the first meal from the day's ration was eaten there was little, if anything, left, and for the remainder of the day they hungered.

It is distinctly affirmed and repeated by these men, that the confidence with which the rebel soldiers entered the army, and which they maintained for a long period, does not now exist; and that only the desperate pride of the rebels in arms, and the strictness of discipline which is preserved, keep them in the field. The general despondency is increasing; and how to escape successfully—a very difficult matter—is the main question with a large proportion of the rank and file. Defection of the pickets is not uncommon; and the majority of the soldiers who desert do so with the connivance of the guards. Several of the men who came here to-day were on picket duty when they took their departure; one of them boasted that he let off eight of his companions, and then himself brought up the "rear guard."

Burning Water.

The New York *Tribune* reports that an invention has lately been made by which heat is produced by the decomposition of water. The *Tribune* speaks as follows of the invention:

The water, contained in a boiler on the top of the stove or furnace, may be supplied daily as it usually is, to a boiler placed there to maintain a proper humidity in the atmosphere, or by a feed pipe from a main or a reservoir wherever (as in New York) a supply may thus be had. An ordinary stove will consume from three to four gallons per day; and this is conveyed, through a pipe on the inner surface of the stove, to a thin sheet of metal, the bottom of which is filled with the form of superheated steam, at the bottom of the fire, where it is decomposed by the contact into hydrogen and carbonic acid gas, which instantly combine and produce, producing carbonic oxide, which undergoes a still further combination or combination on being presented to the air, with a large development of caloric or heat at each successive stage or combination.

The inventor, of course, does not pretend to dispense with carbon or fuel by his invention, but to economize its use to the last degree. In other words—instead of allowing half the carbon to escape in the form of carbonic acid, he consumes the whole of it, leaving nothing to escape as smoke but water, and perhaps a little ammonia. He thus reduces the consumption of carbon or coal one half, while maintaining a more temperate and equable combustion, with a steeper and more healthful heat. The atmosphere of apartments or houses heated by his stove or furnace is more bland and summer like than any other process of combustion can supply. And as the process is by no means expensive, adding perhaps one third to the cost of a stove and one tenth to the cost of fuel, we may predict for his invention a rapid and general adoption.

Kossuth at Work.

A letter from Venice of the 25th of February states that a proclamation from Kossuth is circulating among the Hungarians who form part of the Austrian army in Venetia. The ex-dictator prays his countrymen to desert the Austrian flag, declaring that the Hungarians are about to be freed by an alliance with Italy. The proclamation adds that the King, who has merited the title of "gallant man" from his people, is preparing to lead his brave army against Austria, and that all Hungarians who desire emancipation of their country from Austrian tyranny should rally round his flag. Kossuth tells them in conclusion that there is a Hungarian Legion being formed in Italy, and is of pressing necessity to fill its ranks with devoted patriots. Some copies of this proclamation have fallen into the hands of the Austrian authorities, and it is said, have spread alarm among them.

Messrs. McKay and Aldus, of East Boston, have finished the steamer *General Hooker*, built by them for a government transport, and she is now ready for sea.

The same firm are also building a monitor for the naval service.

AGRICULTURE.

SEEDING DOWN WITH SPRING GRAIN.

Grass stands a dry summer better than sown in autumn than in spring. Still this cannot always be done, and we must sow grass seed at this season. If sown alone on spring plowed land, the soil should be well mellowed, and a great abundance of seed put on. Farmers seldom use enough seed. After sowing, light soils should be rolled, and heavy ones either bushed or rolled altogether. If sown with spring grains, there should also be a liberal quantity of seed used. The varieties must of course depend upon the land and the demands of the farm. For permanent meadow, the greater the number of kinds, the better. The grass seed should be sown after the grain is covered, and left upon the surface to be washed in by the rains. A light dressing of gypsum and wood-ashes is very beneficial after the grain is well up and covers the ground somewhat.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

Operations here will depend much upon the forwardness of the season. Clearing up can be done, new walks made and old ones repaired.

ANNUALS.—Sow in a gentle hot-bed or cold frame.

COLD FRAMES.—Give free airing on mild days.

Ensigns.—Reset box as soon as it gets unsightly. Lay grass edgings, and trim and repair old ones.

Hedges.—Thorn, Privet, Buckthorn, and other deciduous hedge plants may be set.

Herbaceous.—Make for starting early annuals and cuttings as directed on page 82.

They pay.

Lawn.—Remove dead leaves and fallen limbs, top-dress with fine compost, and reseed bare spots.

PERENNIALS.—Take up, divide and reset.

Roses.—Plant as early as the ground can be worked. Tie up climbing roses.

Shrubs.—Plant and thin out hardy kinds.

Those protected during winter should not be uncovered until the weather is settled.

Bulbs.—Partially remove the covering of hyacinths, or remove it wholly if the weather is warm, keeping it near by to throw over in case of frost.

FRUIT GARDEN.

A deep, rich and well drained soil is essential, and in making new plantings this should be secured. Order new stock early, as there is a scarcity.

Blackberries.—The Dorchester is the earliest, and the New Rochelle the standard.

Plant early, 6 feet each way, cutting old canes back to 6 inches.

Cherries.—Dwarfs may be planted in the fruit garden, but standards require too much room.

Currants.—Plant out cuttings made in autumn. If the buds have not started, make cuttings now.

Gooseberries.—Make and set out cuttings. Plant the American and Houghton's Seedling early.

Grapes.—Put out cuttings and rooted plants as soon as the ground is ready.

Plant vines in rich, but not a close or wet soil which has been worked at least 18 inches deep. Hartford Prolific, Concord, and Delaware are the hardy varieties. Diana, good with protection. Crumbling, Allen's Hybrid, Adirondack, Iona, Isabella, and several of Rogers' Hybrids are promising and worthy of trial. Catawba and Isabella succeed in certain localities only. Do not be in a hurry to put up vines laid down in autumn. If not matured last fall, give the vines a good surface manuring.

Raspberries.—Do not remove until danger of frost is over. Make new plantations.

Prune the best red, Brink's Orange for yellow is a standard sort. The Black Chapeau is very prolific.

Strawberries.—If new beds are to be planted this spring, prepare ground early, spading in a good supply of well decomposed manure or compost.

Pears.—Plant dwarfs early. If we could have but one pear, it would be the Bartlett; for two, add the Duchesse d'Angoulême, and for three, the Vicar of Winkfield.

FRESH AIR IN FEVERS.—In a pamphlet entitled *Application du Grand Air dans le Traitement de la Fièvre Typhoïde*, Dr. Hampey of Paris, publishes several remarkable cures, chiefly attributable to the free admission of air to the patient's bedroom.

If he considers a typhus fever to be a kind of paralysis or asphyxia of all the vital functions, occasioned by the respiration of a noxious atmosphere, emanating either from the typhoid patient or from any other morbid source, and he practically demonstrates not only the great advantage to be derived from the effects of open air in the treatment of typhus fever, but he pronounces the absolute immunity from contagion or infection in the open air. The patient cannot be exposed to any danger under any circumstances of complication by other diseases, or from the temperature of the atmosphere; for if the patient is kept warm in bed by artificial means, the free breathing of pure fresh air will at all times keep up the natural animal heat. In typhus fever, complications of all kinds of the lungs or of any other organ, only render the free access of pure fresh air more necessary. The beneficial effect of fresh air also enables the practitioner to administer stimulants which the patient might otherwise be unable to bear.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

WISCONSIN ALL RIGHT.—There were in the city yesterday about a thousand recruits from Wisconsin, on their way to join the different regiments from that State. Two hundred and forty arrived about noon, in charge of Lt. Scott of the 10th, and were quartered at Schofield Barracks. The same number arrived on Tuesday night, and several hundred embarked on the steamer *Constitution* for the South. Among the recruits brought down by Lt. Scott, were a number whose voices were tinged with the blood of the red man, and they were all fine looking, stalwart men. Wisconsin is doing her part in the war.—*St. Louis Democrat*, 17th.

AN AMERICAN PORTRAIT.—There are men who carry in their persevering, restless energy the brand of success—not always an enviable one, still less frequently a moral one, but always palpable and noisy. Such a man makes capital fight with danger of all sorts; he knows no yielding to fatigue—to any natural obstacles, or to conscience. It is hard to conceive of him as dying, without a sharp and nervous protest, which seems conclusive to his own judgment, against the absurd dispensations of Providence. Who does not see faces every day, whose eager, impassioned unrest is utterly irreconcilable with the calm sleep we must all fall to at last?—*The Murrel*.

An inquest was held recently on a miser in London, and on searching his room leases, deeds, policies of insurance, money, and other property to the value of between £2000 and £7000 were found lying about and concealed. Among other articles, seventeen coats, the same number of waistcoats, and seventeen pairs of boots, all nearly new, were found in the place.

In his admirable speech in Indianapolis, Gov. Morton characterized copperheads as the guardians of slavery, left on duty in the free States, while the rebellion is seeking to work out the destruction of the Government. This is at once true and most felicitous.

INSURE WITH THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WISCONSIN.

THE BEST COMPANY FOR WESTERN MEN.—The reasons why this is the best company, are: That it is a Western company, made up of and managed by Western men, doing all or nearly all its business in the Northwest, and concentrating in this one company a superior class of risks, mostly of young men, or men in the prime of life, and they selected with as great care in regard to eligibility to Life Insurance, as are the risks of any other company. It is true that the Company has neither the age nor the accumulations of some eastern companies, but is gaining the latter very fast; is vigorous for one of its age; is doing a large business, having issued 637 policies in the months of December and January just passed, and is doing its business as economically as the same can be done anywhere. It has for its guide, the experience of all older companies, and among its managers some of the best business men in the northwest. This is the first successful effort ever made to build up a similar institution in the West, and it should be the pride, as it certainly is the interest, of every business man in this section of the State, to identify himself with its growth. This Company issues non-forfeiting policies, upon which premiums are paid in five or ten annual payments. These non-forfeiting policies are very desirable, as they guarantee to the policy holder the benefit of all the money that he pays into the Company, and also enable him to pay his premiums for the whole of life while he is young, or at an early period, thus relieving him from the burden of payment in old age. Insurance upon this plan, (as well as on all other policies that this Company issues) become due and payable at death, should death occur before the ten years expire. It also issues the endowment policy which becomes due and payable to the party assured at a stated age specified. These latter policies are becoming quite popular, and are particularly desirable for young men.

OFFICERS.

S. S. DAGGETT, President; JAMES BUNNELL, Vice President; C. D. NASH, Treasurer; A. W. Kellogg, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. S. DAGGETT, JAMES BUNNELL, H. L. PALMER, J. H. VAN DYKE, C. T. FISKE, H. G. WILSON, Gen'l Agent.

WILLARD MERRILL, Agent, Janesville. feb25d3tew&wm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

Dr. D. F. PRINDLETON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap26d4t

REMOVAL.

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. dedaw

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches are commended so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. mcdawlin

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan25d4t

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and imparts to the skin a soft texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the delicate purity of youth and the ethereal appearance so lavishing in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DEMAS B. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York. aug15d4w

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

REAGAN'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only hair dye, True and Reliable. Dye, Red, Rusty, or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair, or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparting the delicate purity of youth and the ethereal appearance so lavishing in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DEMAS B. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York. aug15d4w

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MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1884.

OH! LET ME WEEP.

IN REPLY TO "WEEP NO MORE."

For the Janeville Gazette.
Wouldst thou weep up the fountain of my tears,
And bid me hush the meaning plaint of pain;
Is there one who sees, no ear that hears,
No voice to echo back the sad refrain?
Must I live on unloved and alone,
Hardening with unwept tears my heart to stone?
Oh! let me weep—this broken heart of mine
The luxury of tears can never forego,
And human love, and sympathy divine
Help me to bear the common lot of woe.
'Tis not in vain, through earth, and sea, and air,
All nature bids me weep, but not despair.
Oh! let me weep—as cool, refreshing dew
Rainbows with colors bright the drooping flowers,
So, wither'd hopes the tear-drops falling through,
More brightly gleam, like sunbeams after showers.
To heaven's blue arch faith lifts her tear-dimmed eye
And lo! the bow of promise spans the sky.
"Blessed are ye who weep" (the Savior said)
For some your mourning shall be turned to joy,
Then shall your fainting hearts be comforted,
And endless songs of praise your tongues employ.
At rest, my eyes no more shall weep to weep,
When thus, "He giveth his beloved sleep."
Mrs. E. S. GILSON.

W. H. BROWN,

Successor to W. H. Hollister,

In the Myers Block, Main Street!

Has moved to the adjoining store south, and made a large addition to the stock that I am now opening, where you may find the

The Largest and Best Assortment
of goods of the kind ever offered in this market, consisting of the latest styles of gentlemen's

HATS, CAPS AND FURS!

Also, a choice selection of

Ladies' Furs, of All Kinds!

WOLF AND BUFFALO ROBES!

Gentlemen's Gloves, of Every Variety,
Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Old Furs repaired.
Dress made for all kinds of Shipping Furs.
N. H. BROWN.

SPRING STYLE:

SILK HATS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

ECHELIN & FOOTE!

Also a Splendid Assortment of

New Hats and Caps!

Trunks and Rail Road Bags!

the best stock in Janeville, at

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

Received this day from the manufacturers,

A LARGE SUPPLY!

Embracing a better variety than ever before exhibited in Janeville. Persons in want of an Album will do well to call and examine before purchasing.
J. S. TIERLAND.

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE

AT THE FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

—OF—

ECHELIN & FOOTE!

Their Garments

FIT WELL! WEAR WELL!

And Give Good Satisfaction!

SELLING OUT AT COST!

GREAT BARGAINS ON

MEN AND BOYS'

HATS AND CAPS!

SPRING STYLES OF 1884.

With a view to closing out my present stock of fashionable hats and caps, I will for 12 days

SELL AT NEW YORK COST!

No hump, positively at cost!
CHRISTIAN BROWN,
Four doors west of Post Office.

H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Millinery & Straw Goods!

No. 96 & 98 Lake Street,
Up stairs, over the American Express Co's Office,
Chicago, Ill.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

CLOTHING!

Is always difficult to find, but we have a splendid assortment on hand and made in the

Most Fashionable Manner!

and from the best material.
ROBIN & FOOTE.

WANTED—Two or three ladies in

the city of Janeville, to engage in the sale of the only genuine facsimile of the original manuscript of the EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, which is now on hand for the benefit of the soldiers' homes.

For terms, call on PATTON & JONES,
215 North Main Street, Milwaukee.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

CONCENTRATED LYE.

An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of putting in lye. Try it. It is the best and cheapest. PIANOS & ORGANS.
O. B. COLWELL.

BIBLES! BIBLES! RECEIVED

from the Janeville Literary Association, a large invoice of "Living's" Celebrated Family Bible, which we offer cheap for cash.
O. J. DEARDORF.

PIANO FORTES—I have on exhibi-

tion at my Music Store, No. 2, Myer's Block, where the finest and cheapest PIANOS are offered in this market, for sale cheap.
J. L. DARLING.

GOLD PENS!—Another Large

invoice of Gold Pens, just received, of the best quality, and at a low price. Call on J. L. DARLING, 215 North Main Street, Milwaukee.

DAY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

SPLENDID STYLES

AT LOW PRICES!

NEW GOODS!

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